

Ethiopia Gets Famine Relief Despite Reports of Surpluses

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Although thousands of tons of emergency food relief are now pouring into Ethiopia to feed a million drought-stricken peasants, the government's own statistics and statements show that the country has more than enough food to feed itself and has even been exporting significant amounts of grain and other staple crops.

In addition, there are reports that landlords and private merchants are hoarding large amounts of grain here and in the most seriously affected provinces, waiting for prices to rise before they sell.

The United Nations recently estimated that Ethiopia would need as much as 150,000 tons of grain from the world community to meet the needs of the estimated 13 million persons affected by the three-year drought in northern Wollo and Tigray provinces. Thousands of peasants are said to have died from starvation there.

In a review of the country's

food situation, the quarterly bulletin of the National Bank of Ethiopia concluded in September that "it now appears that large stocks from the excellent 1973 harvest and adequate supplies in 1973 from the rest of the country are sufficient to satisfy current demands."

Furthermore, Ethiopia apparently continued throughout last year to export grain and other foodstuffs vitally needed in the two affected provinces. Figures for the first quarter of 1973 show that export of such items as peas, beans and lentils were up 82 percent over the previous year.

Even in October and November, long after the government was aware of a crisis, hundreds of tons of grain, beans and even some milk continued to be exported to the Arab world and Western Europe. The need for milk in the northern provinces is particularly critical.

In addition, there is a stock of 10,000 tons of privately owned grain here in the Ethiopian capital that the government could buy to feed those starving in the two provinces, according to diplomatic sources.

Reports reaching here from Wollo and Tigray say there is also a "considerable" store of grain among landlords in the two provinces although the exact amount is not known.

Sharp Criticism

The Ethiopian government has already come in for sharp criticism abroad and from students and intellectuals at home for its initial indifference toward the disaster early last year. At least 17 students were reportedly gunned down by soldiers in the Wollo Province capital of Dessalegn in May in a protest over the local government's refusal to do anything about the thousands of starving peasants.

Estimates of the number of deaths last year from starvation and famine range from 100,000 to 1,000,000. The United Nations puts the figure at between 50,000 and 100,000.

The government said that it was deliberately misinforming the world about the seriousness of the drought and has ordered an inquiry into the disaster and fired the acting governor general of Wollo Province.

The current assessment of Western diplomats here is that the worst is now over and the situation in hand.

The number of peasant and nomad refugees now living in the 17 relief camps set up in the two provinces has dropped to about 12,000 from a high of 60,000 last fall. And whereas 100 or more persons were once dying in these camps every day, the figure has now dropped to three or four, according to relief and diplomatic sources.

The Ethiopian government has told international relief agencies that the shortage in last year's harvest was 80,000 tons, but the U.S. Embassy believes the figure is probably closer to 50,000 tons.

The Ethiopian bank's assessment of the situation and the government's own export statistics are now being examined by U.S. relief officials and could lead to a re-evaluation of what Ethiopia will get from Washington.

The feeling among these officials is that it will be another six weeks before the size of next fall's harvest can be estimated. But some officials already feel that the problem is less one of a grain shortage than of getting hold of, and distributing, the food being hoarded by landlords or stored in areas far away from the remote corners of the affected provinces.

Fire Rages 15 Days In Argentina Pampas

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 1 (AP)—A fire burning on the pampas about 300 miles south of the capital for 15 days has blackened more than 3,000 square miles of rich brushland and threatened 40,000 more, authorities said yesterday.

The fire was almost brought under control several days ago but winds rose and spread the flames to new areas. Authorities report that at least two persons have died as a result of the blaze and thousands of cattle and wild animals have perished. Firemen have kept the fire away from populated areas but several towns are endangered.

French Paper Puts Travel Bill Of Kissinger in '73 at \$500,000

PARIS, Jan. 1 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's foreign travels in 1973 with a retinue of about 25 aides cost American taxpayers nearly half a million dollars in first-class plane tickets, a Paris newspaper said today.

France-Soir said that counting only Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic trips abroad, the secretary of state last year covered 210,000 kilometers and logged some 285 flight hours in his special U.S. Air Force jetliner.

Calculating Mr. Kissinger's travels at going first-class commercial rates, the paper figured the global bill for the secretary of state alone at about \$200,000. But since Mr. Kissinger takes along on each trip about 25 persons the bill would actually come to \$500,000, the paper said.

France-Soir's estimate may be too high, however, in that all of Mr. Kissinger's aides would be unlikely to travel first class with the secretary on his foreign trips if he used commercial planes.

Yesterday Mr. Kissinger flew to California by commercial jet to join President Nixon.



ORTHODOX CEREMONY—Greek President Phaidon Gizikis making the sign of the cross before the Bible in a New Year's religious service yesterday at the Athens Cathedral.

Arab Controversy

Arafat Aide Urges Palestinian Role at Geneva

BEIRUT, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Yassir Arafat's right-hand man in the PLO guerrilla organization has urged a role for Palestinians in the Middle East peace conference at Geneva, press reports said today.

Salah Khalaf, known by the guerrilla name of Abu Iyad, spoke at a rally at Beirut Arab University last night. The rally marked the ninth anniversary of the founding of Al Fatah, the largest of the Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Mr. Iyad criticized those who object to the Palestinians attending the Geneva conference at a later stage if they are invited to do so.

"Isn't the peace conference a conference for all Arabs?" he asked. "We Palestinians should

not look at it from a parochial angle, but rather from a pan-Arab angle."

A behind-the-scenes debate on whether the guerrilla organizations should support the Geneva conference has been raging for weeks among guerrilla factions. Those who oppose participation argue that a negotiated settlement would fall short of the Palestinian aim of recovering the whole of Palestine, including that part of it which at present forms the State of Israel.

On Dec. 17 George Habash, acting secretary-general of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said his group rejected the Geneva conference as a "disgraceful meeting."

He urged the Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella

guerrilla political grouping headed by Mr. Arafat, to reject all solutions based on UN Security Council Resolution No. 242, which called for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in the June 1967 war.

Pressed by Russia

Mr. Arafat, who has been pressed by the Soviet government to support Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's attempt to negotiate a settlement with the Israelis, so far has avoided taking a definite stand on the issue.

In a message issued Sunday to mark the PLO anniversary, Mr. Arafat made no mention of the Geneva negotiations. But he warned that there are "plots" to deprive the Palestinians of their guns "so that they may be returned to the status of refugees without identity, without guns, and going begging."

The main argument in favor of the guerrilla leaders' taking part in the Geneva conference at a later stage is that they could lay claim to the West Bank of the River Jordan, which Jordan annexed in 1948, and which has been occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 war.

Hussein's Proposal

In his speech to the Beirut University rally, Mr. Iyad reiterated the Palestinian rejection of a proposal by Jordan's King Hussein to hold a referendum among West Bank Palestinians if and when the occupied territory is returned to Jordan.

He described the proposal as "a plot prepared by King Hussein to isolate the Palestinians politically."

"And there is a plot being woven by the United States, a plot headed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger," Mr. Iyad said.

He said that before the Palestinian movement takes a formal position on the current attempts to negotiate a settlement, "we want to know where all those American-Israeli-Jordanian plots which Henry Kissinger is working on will lead to."

Meir Party Weakened in Vote But Appears to Keep Control

(Continued from Page 1)

where elections were held yesterday. Touring polling places in the Arab sector early in the evening, Mayor Teddy Kollek found that in 11 hours of voting, about 10 percent of eligible voters had cast ballots. In 1969, when the last city election was held, 23 percent of Jerusalem's Arabs participated.

Until the October fighting, Israeli officials appeared to be justified in the hope that this year's turnout of Arab voters would surpass that of 1969. The war, however, has enhanced Arab nationalism, and the beginning of

Arab-Israeli peace negotiations has raised Arab hopes for a change in the total control of Jerusalem by Israel.

The widespread Arab boycott also reflected a campaign by a branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the Jordanian territories occupied by Israel, to intimidate Arabs from participating in the election.

Mr. Kollek said last night that two cars belonging to Arab managers of his re-election campaign had been stolen, overturned and burned in the previous 34 hours.

Large quantities of printed pamphlets signed by the National Front for the Defense of Palestine, affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization, had been circulated and posted in the previous three days, he said.

The leaflets listed the names of Arabs participating in the election campaign, accusing them of treason. They warned Arabs against voting.

Algerian Oil Price Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

pretext," he said. "We just want the American administration not to protect Israel's conquests."

Mr. Amr said that Arab land was not negotiable and that Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, rejected any acquisition of territory by force.

He said the Zionists in the United States were trying to blackmail the American people by attempting to influence the government's Middle East policy.

"The Zionist lobby in Congress in Washington is very strong and we have nothing to match it," he said.

"We earnestly believe that the Americans are fair-minded and that when they have access to the facts, their judgment will be in our favor," he said.

Bolivia Raises Price

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Bolivia last night raised its oil export posted price to \$16 a barrel, effective today, the Ministry for Energy and Hydrocarbons announced.

The previous price was \$9.80 a barrel. The increase makes Bolivia's oil the costliest in Latin America, exceeding the \$14.08 a barrel set last week by Venezuela.

Israel Holds Seaman Seized With Pistol

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—A magistrate today remanded in custody for 15 days a seaman with a Portuguese passport arrested at Lod International Airport after a loaded pistol was found taped to his body during a routine body search.

The seaman was named Fortes Maria Olho, 39, but police believe he is really an American named Oliver Fortes.

The man told police that the pistol was a present for his brother in Amsterdam.

Power-Sharing Executive Takes Over in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Jan. 1 (Reuters)

Northern Ireland's new power-sharing executive took over the day-to-day running of this British province today amid the familiar incidents of gunfire and bomb blasts.

Violence began when 1974 was only five minutes old. A bomb exploded outside a Roman Catholic church dance hall in the town of Glenties, near Belfast, where a New Year's Eve party was in progress. Five people were taken to a hospital.

The bomb, outside St. Clare's Hall, went off without warning and was believed to be the work of Protestant extremists, who fear the British government is bowing to the Irish Republican Army and will sell them out to the largely Catholic Irish Republic.

An hour later in Belfast, a passerby was killed when gunmen in a Catholic area opened fire at a passing British Army vehicle. The victim, John White, a 24-year-old Catholic, was dead on arrival at a hospital.

Later, a man walking with his wife through a mixed Catholic-Protestant area was slightly injured by gunfire from a passing car.

Shortly afterward, a car bomb wrecked a row of shops in the city center. Police received 30 minutes' warning and there were no casualties.

The Northern Ireland executive comprises both Catholics and Protestants. Brian Faulkner, the Protestant chief executive, said on taking office that for the first time the whole population of Northern Ireland would be able to identify closely with its government.

He said the formation of the

new executive would "press a period of peace and progress in the whole of Ireland."

Northern Ireland has been governed directly from London for the past 21 months—since the old parliament was disbanded by the British government amid charges from the minority Catholic population that they were being denied their fair share of power.

The British government has retained control of the police force and troops in the province and will continue the job of backing both Catholic and Protestant extremists who are out to wreck the executive and the 78-seat assembly that it heads.

Protestants see the assembly and its plans to hold formal discussions with the Irish Republic on cooperation in economic matters as the first step to a united Ireland and an end to their traditional links with Britain.

On the Catholic side, the Provisional wing of the IRA is continuing its fight for a united Ireland and for the freedom of 800 suspected guerrillas who have been interned without trial.

Meanwhile, the search for West German businessman Thomas Medemeyer continued. He was abducted from his Belfast home four days ago and although the IRA is the prime suspect, police say they are following several lines of inquiry.

The police said today that several anonymous phone calls have been received saying that Mr. Medemeyer is alive and well. A police spokesman said: "It is not yet possible to know if these calls are genuine."

Tonight, gunmen demolished a pub on the Protestant side of Orange Road and kidnapped the bartender, the police said.

Feather, Charlton Cited

Whitelaw Leads Honors List Of Elizabeth for New Year

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Government troubleshooter William Whitelaw, former trade union leader Vic Feather and soccer star Bobby Charlton received high awards in Queen Elizabeth's New Year's honors list.

Mr. Whitelaw, who brought hope of peace to Northern Ireland, was made a Companion of Honor—one of the most prestigious honors the queen can bestow.

Only last month he was transferred from his post as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, where he pieced together a delicate power-sharing coalition. Mr. Whitelaw is employment minister and a key figure in Britain's current economic crisis.

One of 3 Peers

One of three life peerages went to Mr. Feather, who retired last September as general secretary of the Trades Union Congress after a 34-year career in trade unionism.

A blunt-speaking Northern Englishman, Mr. Feather will have the right to sit in the House of Lords.

Bobby Charlton, from one of Britain's best-known soccer families, is honored for a second time and is made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Constantine Cummings, the actress, a native of Seattle, Wash., who has lived in Britain for 40 years, was also named a CBE.

The two other peerages in the list of 729 names went to Sir Denis Greenhill, former head of the diplomatic service and now a director of the British Fe-

therston Co. and Sir Burke Trend, former secretary to the cabinet.

The great bulk of the awards went to people in ordinary walks of life such as policemen, librarians, nurses, teachers and one man who was cited as an outstanding janitor.

Olympic equestrian Richard Meade, a friend of Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Boardman's statement was the first official word that emergency government measures taken two weeks ago, including unprecedented steps to put British industry on a three-day work week, effective yesterday, had helped save dwindling oil stocks.

According to the industry minister, Britain was using a million tons of coal a week during the miners' overtime ban, which began on Nov. 11. Various emergency measures, he said, have cut that by half.

Mr. Boardman estimated present coal supplies at power stations at 14.2 million tons. The danger level, he said, below which supplies must not fall, was seven million tons.

In effect, the figures mean Britain has seven million tons of coal ready for use. At present consumption rates of a half a million tons a week, it means there is 14 weeks' supply, or enough to last until late March. At the earlier consumption rate of a million tons a week, coal supplies would have hit the danger level in February.

Union leaders of the miners and train drivers will meet representatives of the Coal Board and the Railway Board tomorrow in an effort to get wage talks started again.

The cutback in Mideast oil deliveries has contributed to the energy crisis here, but the coal production and transportation difficulties have been blamed as the major causes.

Today I'm a big mound of meat."

The older sons chip in money to keep the family household going, the parents said.

Mr. Carnauba said proudly of their listing in the record book, "We've gotten postcards and letters from Puerto Rico and other places. We even got a letter from a friend in the U.S. saying, 'I'm a family down. But I said: "Can't make it. Got to have the money first."

Discipline was never a problem. Mr. Carnauba said at her home in Calandula, one of several towns filled with the poor ringing Brasilia. "That happens only when children are disobedient, and mine aren't. But my husband doesn't hesitate to beat them if it's necessary."

Of the surviving 26 children, "About 13 or 14 remain at home; I can't say for sure at this moment, although I've never had any trouble remembering names," the mother added.

The children at home range in age from 23-year-old Maria das Graças to 6-year-old Maria da Anuncia.

The family's house includes a living room with some chairs and a broken-down couch. A well is filled with family pictures and aged newspaper clippings showing the largest reunion of Carnaubas to date: about 80 persons counting sons, daughters, grandchildren and in-laws.

Single Bedroom

There is a single bedroom where the Carnaubas cram themselves to sleep every evening and a kitchen which Mrs. Carnauba carved out by putting up a partition. Next to their wooden shack is another where the 53-year-old Mr. Carnauba works.

"Raymundo Carnaubas: Carpenter, Manufacturer and Repair of Furniture in General," reads a hand-painted sign.

Outside, their home appears the stereotype of a poor man's home in the tropics—chickens feeding in the front yard, a clothesline and a banana tree.

Mr. Carnauba said, "We need a lot of protection from God, but what we mostly need is... and he rubbed his thumb and index finger in the universal sign for money."

Only four of the 32 children were born in hospitals, all since the family's move here from northeastern Brazil in 1959. Mr. Carnauba left his native Ceara State "because of hunger" to get a job helping build the new capital of Brasilia, which was inaugurated in 1960.

Seven Girls

Out of 32 children, only seven were girls. Nine Carnaubas children are married, and one son at home just got engaged.

Mrs. Carnauba married at the age of 15 in 1935 and her oldest son, Firmino, just turned 37 and has six children—one for each of the years he's been married. The Carnaubas have 48 grandchildren.

"Some weeks we eat well but others we have to go without meat. Carnaubas always buys three quarters of milk every day for the children and we eat mostly rice, beans, farina and meat when we can find it," Mrs. Carnauba said.

Mr. Carnauba's income? "It's even a shame to say," the husband says, laughing and rocking his 24-year-old body.

"Why, it doesn't even let me eat for a week, let alone this family. I used to weigh 138 pounds but

now I weigh 110 pounds."

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Robert L. Vesco, a financier who is now in self-imposed exile from the United States to avoid prosecution, was indicted in the



Vic Feather

British Coal Will Last Winter At Present Usage, Aide Says

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP)

Britain has enough coal to get through the winter if savings on electric power can be kept at present rates of consumption, the government announced today.

Industry Minister Tom Boardman, in a statement, said that Britain should have enough electricity to meet essential demands for heat and power through late March, when generators can reduce output because of warmer weather.

About 70 percent of Britain's electric power is produced by coal-fired generators. The government says an overtime ban by miners seeking higher pay has cut coal supplies at power stations by one third. Industrial actions by railroad engineers have slowed coal deliveries, aggravating the situation.

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World's Most Prolific Couple: In Brazil, With 26 Children

BRASILIA, Jan. 1 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Raymundo Carnaubas, who live in a shantytown outside Brasilia's capital, are the world's most prolific couple according to the Guinness Book of Records.

They have had 26 children, 26 of whom survive.

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Senior House Republicans Opting Out of 1974 Races

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP).—A half-dozen senior Republicans in the House of Representatives who would occupy key leadership and committee posts if the Republicans gained a congressional majority have announced retirement plans in recent weeks, rather than face the voters in 1974.

But Republican campaign officials said yesterday their actions did not indicate pessimism about the party's mid-term election prospects or necessarily indicate that a wave of retirements is in the offing.

In the past few weeks, announcements that this is their last year in the House have come from:

Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, 73, senior House Republican with 36 years of service, the party whip and second-ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee.

Rep. Harold R. Collier of Illinois, 68, a 15-year veteran and second-ranking Republican on the prestigious Ways and Means Committee. The No. 5 Republican on that committee, 56-year-old Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain of Michigan, who entered Congress with Collier, has previously announced his retirement.

Rep. Dave Martin of Nebraska, 66, a 13-year veteran and ranking Republican on the Rules Committee, which controls traffic of most bills to the House floor.

Rep. William S. Mailliard of California, 56, a 21-year veteran who is ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and No. 2 man on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Rep. William E. Minshall of Ohio, 62, a 15-year veteran, who is second-ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee.

And Rep. Ancher Nelson of Minnesota, 69, a 15-year veteran, who is ranking Republican on the District of Columbia Committee and No. 3 man on the Commerce Committee.

It is unusual so early in an election year to have word of this many senior members of a particular party stepping down, but Paul Theris, spokesman for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said that "it would be a mistake to project a trend."

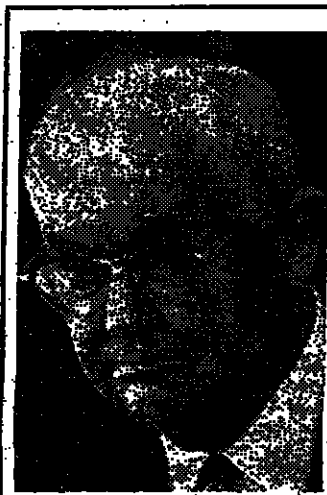
Mr. Theris said the total number of announced retirements on the Republican side of the aisle is lower than it was at a comparable time two years or four years ago, when many members of both parties decided to accept their newly increased retirement benefits.

Some of the senior Republican retirees had clear warning that their 1974 races might be tough. Rep. Mailliard won with only 53.1 percent of the vote in 1972 and was weakened by redistricting. Mr. Minshall and Mr. Chamberlain had even closer races last time, and Rep. Arends was shifted into a new district where he faced possible primary opposition.

Whatever the specific reasons involved in each retirement decision, the early concentration of Republican retirements among holders of top committee posts portends a considerable change in the party's leadership picture in the next Congress.

The Republicans elected Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona as their new minority leader last month, to replace Vice-President Ford, and picked Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York to fill Mr. Rhodes' former post as chairman of the minority policy committee.

Next year, they will elect a successor to Mr. Arends in the No. 2 job as party whip. No such shakeup is yet in sight.

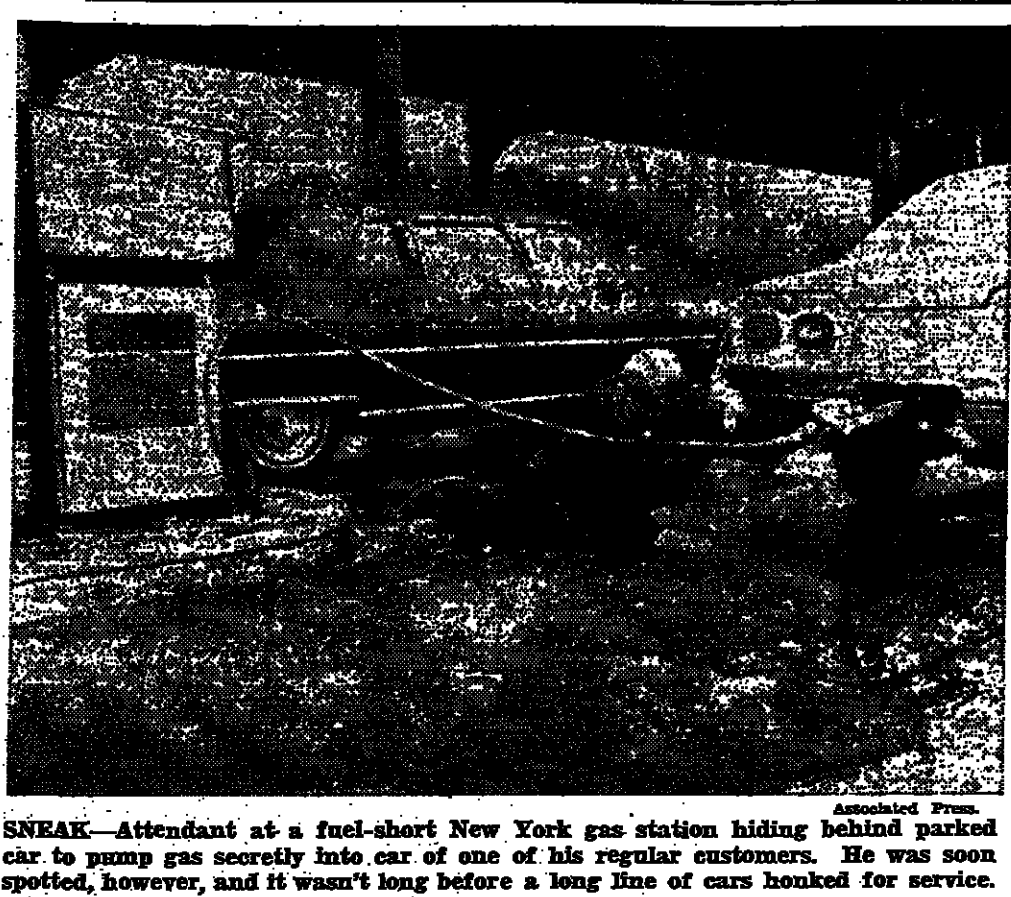


Wright Patman
Rep. Patman, 80, Announces for 24th Term

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—Rep. Wright Patman, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee and the Joint Economic Committee, announced yesterday that he would run for a 24th term in Congress next November.

Rep. Patman, 80, said he decided to disclose his intentions, early "because people and newspapers have been inquiring."

Rep. Patman was first elected to Congress in 1928.



SNEAK—Attendant at a fuel-short New York gas station hiding behind parked car to pump gas secretly into car of one of his regular customers. He was soon spotted, however, and it wasn't long before a long line of cars honked for service.

Congressman Says 'Big Oil' Has 'Hammerlock' on Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—President Nixon cannot effectively deal with the energy crisis because oil interests have his re-election campaign more than \$4.9 million, Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., said today.

"The big oil companies have Mr. Nixon in a double hammerlock," Rep. Aspin said. "After their massive contributions there is little he can do to control them."

Rep. Aspin said the contributions make it clear why "the administration attitude has been so consistently anti-consumer and pro-big oil."

His remarks accompanied the congressman's release of a 58-page study showing that 413 directors, senior officials and stockholders in 178 oil companies contributed to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

He said he would turn the study over to the Senate Watergate committee.

"After paying for nearly 10 percent of the President's campaign, it comes as no surprise that the oil companies are calling the shots," Mr. Aspin said.

Three firms noted: He noted that three oil companies—Gulf, Phillips and Ashland—have admitted illegally donating a total of \$300,000 in corporate funds to the campaign.

N.H. Newspaper, Nixon Ex-Counsel Settle Libel Suit

MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 1 (AP).—The Manchester Union Leader yesterday printed a front-page retraction of charges it published in April against former presidential aide Murray M. Chotiner.

The retraction accompanied the announcement of an out-of-court settlement of Mr. Chotiner's \$3-million libel suit against the newspaper. No details of the settlement were announced.

In articles published April 27 and 28, the Union Leader said that Mr. Chotiner, former special counsel to President Nixon, was "an influence wielder on behalf of sinister forces and a political manipulator and schemer."

The articles further asserted that Mr. Chotiner had "organized three separate political espionage teams," including the one that was caught in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

The newspaper's retraction stated that "all such accusations against Mr. Chotiner are false."

"Whoever the individual responsible for Watergate may be, we now, after the public inquiries and our own extensive investigation, are satisfied it is not Mr. Chotiner."

"We regret the false impression conveyed by our articles and extend our sincere apology to Mr. Chotiner."

Soon after, the newspaper's circulation was deluged with letters opposing the organization's stand, with many writers threatening to withhold United Way contributions.

In a letter to The New York Times last August, Ashley Euseby Jr., editor of the American Rifleman, asserted: "Nowhere in this editorial did the NRA or its magazine advocate withholding contributions from the YWCA nor in fact has either ever done so."

One gun group that did speak out against the YWCA was the Citizens' Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. It sent letters to every YWCA asking them to withdraw from their position as that hinders sportsmen and gun owners could "again contribute to the YWCA and the United Way."

Jean Whitset, director of public policy for the national YWCA, said, "Every single YWCA has been hit by this, including those in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico."

Despite the protests, the United Way has had the best year in its history, both in Michigan and in the country as a whole, according to William Aramony, its national executive director. The organization expects to raise more than \$1 billion this year.

Gas Profiteer Cites Nixon

CHICAGO, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Sam McBride, a policeman who also owns the first gasoline station ordered closed for energy-price violations, says he will not abide by court orders because President Nixon does not.

"He [the President] didn't give us the tapes," Mr. McBride said. "I'm not going to close my station."

U. S. District Judge William J. Bauer ordered Mr. McBride's South Side service station closed Sunday night after the Internal Revenue Service claimed that attendants were selling gasoline for the equivalent of more than \$2 a gallon.

Mr. McBride said he was giving away the gasoline free, but customers first had to buy a rabbit's foot and a legal will form, usually for \$10.

Also, Mr. Aspin said, members of the National Petroleum Council contributed \$1.2 million to the campaign.

Scientists View Wood Alcohol As Supplement for Gasoline

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Methanol, or wood alcohol, the poisonous base of unwary drinkers during Prohibition, is receiving serious scientific attention as a versatile energy source.

The attention is serious enough to elicit detailed rebuttals within the oil industry, which bases itself on hydrocarbon compounds, not alcohol.

A billion gallons of methanol are manufactured from natural gas each year for the U.S. chemical industry.

Proponents of the chemical, which has two-thirds the heat potential of gasoline, note that the liquid can be stored, moved and used in the existing equipment of a petroleum-fired economy, including electric power plants, home furnaces and automobiles.

They suggest that up to 15 percent methanol can be added to gasoline for automobiles, thus stretching scarce supplies and improving mileage and performance while reducing the cars' emission of pollutants.

Alaska's Gas

A more remote possibility, they note, would be to manufacture methanol from natural gas on Alaska's North Slope and add it to the hot petroleum of the now-approved Alaska pipeline, thus reducing the temperature and potential environmental danger of the pipeline fluid.

The proponents do not suggest that methanol be diverted from its present uses in the resin, plastic and plywood fields, because one or two billion gallons would not stretch very far in an

Skylab-3 Astronauts Work On Third Holiday in Space

HOUSTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts, the first men to span two different years in space, started the new year today with a 5,100-mile earth resources pass extending from Chile to the Mediterranean.

Mission Control awakened them with "Andi Lang Syne" and exchanged New Year's greetings. Then Gerald P. Carr, William R. Fogue and Edward G. Gibson began a full day of work.

The purpose of the survey was to get information to help farmers in drought-ravaged West Africa and fishermen along the African and South American coastlines.

The astronauts also went on daylight saving time, getting a five-day jump on other Americans.

New Year's was the third holiday in space for them; they were aloft for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The specimen today were in the 47th day of the planned 84-day flight.

The astronauts plan to take a day off tomorrow, setting aside 25 minutes for a news conference that will be televised to Mission Control.

Some Meetings Urge His Ouster Nixon Criticized by Fellow Quakers

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP).—President Nixon's Quaker heritage is proving an increasing source of embarrassment to him as some of his co-religionists around the country call formally for his impeachment or resignation.

There is no way of knowing precisely how many of the approximately 800 religious Society of Friends meetings, or churches, in the United States have taken or are considering such actions. Each meeting acts independently and is not required to report its actions to any national authority.

The Washington-based Friends Committee on National Legislation, however, knows of 30 Friends meetings that have formally acted to call for the impeachment or resignation of the President.

In Quaker practice, formal action taken by a group reflects the complete agreement of every person present, since Quakers act on an issue only when there is full consensus rather than relying on majority vote.

Some meetings, like the Plainfield, Vt., monthly meeting, took their concern directly to the President.

"Although we feel there is little hope our letter will reach you personally, we feel compelled to send it in the hope that we may reach out to the spirit [of God] within you," they wrote in late November.

"We are profoundly disappointed by the massive evidence accruing of your dishonesty, deception, disregard for the law and betrayal of the Constitution," the letter continued.

"We ask you to look deeply within yourself for guidance about your continuance in office and your spiritual well-being."

Another Appeal

The Stamford, Greenwich, Conn., monthly meeting also communicated their concern to their fellow Quaker, appealing "to you directly, Richard Nixon, as one who has on various occasions referred to your Quaker background and hence may be expected to respect the traditional testimonies of the Society."

"It seems to us that serious discrepancies exist between these testimonies and the actions which you have either taken or for which you may be considered responsible."

Citing seven specifics, including obstruction of Watergate investigations, the appeal urged a "high federal post" to Judge W. Matt Byrne while he was presiding over the Ellsberg trial, the letter continued: "In view of the above we urge you to resign."

We feel tender toward you in the moral dilemma in which you have placed yourself and sympathize with you in your pain. However difficult your resignation may be to you personally, it would aid in dispelling the atmosphere of corruption in our national government."

Most of the actions by Friends meetings, whether addressed directly to the President or to members of Congress, expressed concern for President Nixon as a person.

"We support the spirit of the person of Richard Nixon," declared the Adelphi, Md., meeting, "but we support the spirit of constitutional law."

Calls to Congressmen

Like other meetings, Adelphi Quakers called on their representatives in Congress to "begin forthwith impeachment proceedings, noting well that the call for impeachment is simply to bring to light the truth from current confusion."

President Nixon's troubles with his fellow Quakers, particularly

the more traditionalist ones who adhere to the Friends peace testimony, began with his vigorous prosecution of the war in Vietnam.

At one point, a Philadelphia anti-war Quaker group publicly challenged the President either to live up to Quaker principles or stop calling himself one.

Other Quakers as individuals urged the East Whittier, Calif., Friends church to invoke a long-dormant Friends practice and revoke his membership for what they felt was his failure to live up to Quaker principles.

The church repeatedly declined such actions. Most recently, on Dec. 14, the official board of the church voted a formal resolution

U.S. Releases 3.2 Tons of Opium From Stockpiles

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 1 (Reuters).—The government yesterday released nearly a year's supply of stockpiled opium, to make up for a poor crop in India.

President Nixon signed legislation authorizing the sale of \$900 million of the country's strategic commodities stockpiles, including 3.2 tons of opium for medical uses.

Frederic Malek, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, told a press conference in Washington that the United States relied on India for production of opium to meet its medical needs.

The U.S. decision to release about \$10 million worth of the drug from the stockpiles was made "since Indian production has been less than anticipated," Mr. Malek said.

Florida Burns 25 Tons of Pot

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP).—Twenty-five tons of Colombian marijuana worth about \$20 million has gone up in smoke.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement officials burned the marijuana over the weekend, fearing that revelers at a New Year's Eve dance might try to steal it from a storeroom on the fair grounds near the site of the party.

The weed was confiscated on Christmas Eve. Officials said it was the biggest marijuana seizure in U.S. history. They spent eight hours burning it in an incinerator at a paper mill in Perry, 50 miles southeast of Tallahassee.

Beame Is Sworn In As New York Mayor

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Abraham D. Beame, 67, was sworn in last night as the 104th mayor of New York City in a private ceremony in his apartment in Queens.

Mr. Beame took office at midnight, and was inaugurated officially at noon today in ceremonies at City Hall Plaza. Mr. Beame, a Democrat, was the contractor under Mayor John V. Lindsay, who did not seek a third term.

2d India Paper Curtailed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—A leading Indian newspaper, the Hindustan Times, has announced that it will cease publication Mondays because of a serious newspaper shortage. It is the second of India's major dailies to take this step. The Times of India stopped publication on Mondays earlier this month.

"to advise that he [Richard Nixon] is and has been many years" a member of the church and stating that his affiliation would "condemn."

The revelations of Watergate and related actions have pushed numerous Friends over the brink. While individual Quakers complained about Mr. Nixon in the past, formal censures by entire meetings is something new.

Stanley Berkemeyer, clerk of the Langley Hill, Va., meeting, said the action taken by her meeting on Oct. 21 was triggered by what she termed the "weekend massacre" the night before—the Cox-Richardson-Ruckelshaus departure from government service.

"Our meeting is full of people who work in government," said Mrs. Berkemeyer. "We are aware of the compromises that must be made in politics."

The resolution, which calls on Congress "to clean the house of government and restore the rule of law," cites "the collapse of the moral leadership in the executive branch" and repeated violations of "the constitutional principle that no man, not even the President, can be above the law."

"We leaned over backwards," Mrs. Berkemeyer explained, "to try not to be holier than thou."

Taiwan Restates Its Separateness From Mainland

TAIWAN, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Reiterating the determination of the Chinese Nationalist government never to deal with the Chinese Communists, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo yesterday spoke of the continuing separation of Taiwan from the Chinese mainland.

"We will never negotiate with the Chinese Communists," he said in an interview. "To do so would be suicide, and we would not be so stupid as that."

His statement was a flat rejection of Peking's propaganda efforts to induce the Taiwan government to open a dialogue aimed at arranging a peaceful merger which would require Taiwan to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Communist regime.

The United States has affirmed that it considers Taiwan a part of China.

The premier foresaw difficult times ahead, but he voiced confidence in his regime's ability to cope with whatever problems arise.

Mr. Chiang said Taiwan would pursue an economic growth program that in five years would put it in the ranks of the world's developed countries.

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YWCA Embroiled in Dispute With Gun Enthusiasts in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—The Young Women's Christian Association has become embroiled in a dispute with representatives of the country's gun enthusiasts. The dispute began last March when a national YWCA convention adopted a tough stand on gun control as part of its public affairs policy.

The convention urged federal legislation to limit gun purchases, users and owners and to register all firearms, including ammunition. It called for a ban on all pistols not used for law enforcement, sport shooting and hunting or by the armed forces.

One gun group reacted immediately. The Sportsmen's Alliance of Michigan got in touch with United Way of America groups in that state and threatened a boycott of United Way fund drives by its supporters.

The United Way, made up of 2,200 local organizations, is one of the largest nonprofit fund-raising organizations and it contributes to the YWCA.

"We couldn't endorse their [the YWCA's] position. Restrictive gun laws won't work any more than prohibition," said Knight D. McKelvey, a spokesman for the Sportsmen's Alliance, which represents 3,800 gun enthusiasts.

In June, the American Rifleman, the magazine of the National Rifle Association, published an editorial repeating on the YWCA's position on gun control and the Sportsmen's Alliance boycott of United Way fund drives.

"It is time that all such organizations realize that while they are unquestionably free to express themselves as they please, so are the targets of their political action," the editorial said.

Soon after, the country was deluged with letters opposing the organization's stand, with many writers threatening to withhold United Way contributions.

In a letter to The New York Times last August, Ashley Euseby Jr., editor of the American Rifleman, asserted: "Nowhere in this editorial did the NRA or its magazine advocate withholding contributions from the YWCA nor in fact has either ever done so."

One gun group that did speak out against the YWCA was the Citizens' Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. It sent letters to every YWCA asking them to withdraw from their position as that hinders sportsmen and gun owners could "again contribute to the YWCA and the United Way."

Jean Whitset, director of public policy for the national YWCA, said, "Every single YWCA has been hit by this, including those in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico."

Despite the protests, the United Way has had the best year in its history, both in Michigan and in the country as a whole, according to William Aramony, its national executive director. The organization expects to raise more than \$1 billion this year.

Le Duc Tho in Peking

HONG KONG, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho arrived in Peking today on his way home from Paris, where he conferred with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on implementing the Vietnam peace agreement, the New China News Agency reported.

News Analysis

Spaniards Look for Change In Climate of Uneasy Peace

By Henry Guiger

MADRID, Jan. 1 (NYT)—A Communist member of the opposition, who has spent time in jail, confided to some newsmen three nights ago that he was packing his bag and leaving the country.

This was one man's reaction to the appointment of Carlos Arias Navarro, the 65-year-old minister of the interior and a former police official, as premier following the assassination 12 days ago of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco. Mr. Arias will be sworn in tomorrow.

Between the Communist and the premier is an ideological gap that three decades of peace has failed to bridge. Mr. Arias is a product of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's victory in a bloody civil war, and that victory has yet to be fully digested despite all the talk here of "convivencia"—the co-existence of Spaniards with Spaniards.

It has been peace here, the peace of a dictatorship accepted passively by most Spaniards, who do not want to see again the horrors of the fighting that raged between 1936 and 1939. When Adm. Carrero Blanco was killed, the immediate reaction of many ordinary people was one of fright as the specter of civil war violence rose before their eyes.

"By the Grace of God" But in the more than 34 years since the end of the civil war, a new generation has arisen for whom the conflict is part of the history books and the 81-year-old Gen. Franco, "Caudillo of Spain by the grace of God," an increasingly remote figure in the twilight of his life and leadership.

The country itself is markedly different from the one that plunged into fratricidal war almost 40 years ago. It is better educated, better fed, more highly industrialized and urbanized, more dynamic in its economic and social outlook, and more determined to live in the European mainstream.

One can hardly go anywhere in Spain these days without encountering many Spaniards who either have never accepted the

Search for Peace Outranks Energy Crisis, Pope Says

ROME, Jan. 1 (AP)—Pope Paul wished a happy New Year to thousands of Romans and tourists and told them the energy crisis with its driving bans and price increases was nothing compared with the problem of establishing peace in the world.

The Pope made the remark during a New Year's mass in a suburban parish church, St. Anthony's, in the densely populated quarter of Tuscolano.

The Pontiff said the mass to mark the "day of peace," Jan. 1, his birthday, and the end of the year.

"We all know how highly important the theme of peace is because it affects the lives of millions of entire populations," the Pope said. "Such things like price increases and driving bans, the Pope said, were 'nothing as compared with world peace problems.'"

Japanese Minister Leaving for Peking

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, leaves here tomorrow for Peking via Hong Kong to have talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Pong-tei.

He will propose to the Chinese leaders that bilateral consultations at the foreign minister level be held twice a year, a leading financial journal said today. The Nikkan Keizai Shimbun quoted Foreign Ministry sources as saying that Mr. Ohira also would call for an exchange of visits by foreign ministers of the two countries every year.

Soyuz-13 Crew Honored

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Soyuz-13 crew members, Piyotr Klimuk and Dr. Valentin Lebedev, have been made Heroes of the Soviet Union by an official Kremlin decree.

But Warns of China at Politburo Session

Sholepin Supports Brezhnev on Détente

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (AP)—Politburo member Alexander Sholepin has emerged as a firm supporter of Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's foreign policy, halting peaceful co-existence with the West but warning of China's anti-Soviet policy.

Mr. Sholepin's stance contrasted with recent public statements by Politburo members Mikhail Suslov and Nikolai Podgorniy, who have expressed reservations about the course of détente. Another member of the 16-man Politburo, Kirill Maslennikov, backed Mr. Brezhnev's line in a speech early in December.

Speaking in the Turkmenbashi capital of Ashkhabad, Mr. Sholepin declared there had been a substantial shift from hostile confrontation between capitals and socialist states to cooperation on the basis of peaceful co-existence, mutual advantage and equal security.

In his speech, reported in the newspaper Turkmenbashi Iskra, Mr. Sholepin gave his views in the Politburo debate that has come into the open over Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policies.

Mr. Sholepin praised Mr. Brezhnev as "an outstanding leader of the international Communist and workers' movement and a tireless fighter for peace, security and social progress of peoples."

Mr. Sholepin's address indicated he might have healed his old quarrel with Mr. Brezhnev, which cost Mr. Sholepin his key post in the party secretariat and led to his nomination as the head of the merchant trade union organizations.

In his speech, Mr. Sholepin cautioned, as Mr. Brezhnev has done, that détente does not mean an end to Communist-capitalist "opposition."

"The struggle between them, above all in the political and ideological fields, will be continued," he said.

The Soviet Union's main foreign policy worry, Mr. Sholepin indicated, was China, whose "anti-people, anti-Soviet, great-power activities inflict serious damage on the contemporary revolutionary forces for peace."



Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn

'Gulag Archipelago'

Solzhenitsyn Transformation From Loyal Red to Critic

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's autobiography is the story of a dedicated, young patriot and Communist who emerged from "The Gulag Archipelago"—the Soviet labor-camp network—a profound critic and opponent of what he had come to regard as the terror-based Soviet system.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn incorporated in his prison camp study, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," published in Paris on Friday, substantial autobiographical episodes, which reveal for the first time the nature of the forces that merged in his personality to produce this formidable domestic antagonist of the Kremlin.

The author, son of liberal and radical parents, was born in Kislovodsk in the north Caucasus, Dec. 11, 1918. His father, a decorated officer in the czar's army, had died a few months earlier.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn grew up in considerable hardship. His mother had difficulty in finding employment because of her bourgeois origins. Nonetheless, the boy proved himself a brilliant student and won exceptional rewards for his high mathematical skills. As he described himself, he was a patriotic Soviet youngster, filled with Young Communist zeal.

Drafted After Marriage He believed implicitly in the idealism of Lenin, the architect of the Bolshevik Revolution. But from the time he was 11 or 12 years old and began to read of the first published trials in 1929 and 1930 of "wrecking" engineers, of the so-called "Promparty" and of the Mensheviks, he developed a skepticism of Stalin.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's skepticism apparently grew during the 1930s, but he continued to win high awards as a student and was a member of the Komsomol, or Young Communist organization. He entered Moscow University and won a degree in mathematics and physics and simultaneously won a degree in writing in a correspondence course offered by a Moscow literature institute.

He was married a year before the Nazi attack on Russia in June, 1941, and was drafted into the armed forces, serving for a while as a common soldier in a horse-drawn transport unit. After six months or so he was sent to an officers' training school and then there to the front as the commander of an artillery battery.

Hostile to Stalin By this time his youthful suspicion and antagonism to Stalin's leadership had intensified as a result of the terrible defeats inflicted on the Soviet Union in the first months of the war. He observed at first hand the imparedness, disorder and chaotic

secret laboratory This agonizing process went forward as he himself experienced the most painful kinds of tortures, particularly before and after his assignment for several years to a "strashinka," a secret prison scientific laboratory in which he worked for a time because of his talent in mathematics and physics.

It was as a product of this ordeal that he set himself the task of attempting to bring to the Russian people the truth about the "strashinka," a secret prison scientific laboratory in which he worked for a time because of his talent in mathematics and physics.

His book "The Gulag Archipelago" he came to consider his most important work, his "main work," far more important than his earlier literary efforts. The book was published in Paris on Friday by the YMCA-Press, which receives an annual subsidy from the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States.

Harper & Row will publish in the United States in April an English-language translation by Thomas P. Whitney, translator of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's novel "The First Circle."

Advise Shift in Values

Leaders Caution Japanese Of Economic Slide in 1974

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (WP)—Amid their most important and traditional celebration, the Japanese people were told by their leaders today that they may be entering a new era as well as a new year.

For just about the first time since World War II, the New Year prospects are for retrenchment rather than economic growth, for increasing difficulty rather than burgeoning wealth.

The annual greetings of Japanese leaders suggested that the nation should return to traditional values and satisfactions to deal with severe problems which lie ahead.

In newspaper advertisements, purchased as the leader of the ruling party, Premier Kakuei Tanaka said that "the petroleum crisis threatens to extend well into 1974" and called for economy to overcome hardships and create a new future. "It is up to each one of us as individuals and as a nation to re-evaluate our rather wasteful habits and our happy-go-lucky life-styles of the past few years," Mr. Tanaka declared.

Speaker Shigesaburo Maeda of the national House of Representatives said in his New Year's message that the age of affluence is over because of extraordinary price increases and the oil crisis. People should take this opportunity to correct the national error of seeking happiness through materialism, he declared, and "make a new start as a nation of morals which would be respected by the world."

'Distinct Line' In its New Year's editorial, the newspaper Mainichi said that, for Japan, the oil crisis and prospective shortage of other raw materials is "almost as grave as being defeated in war." The paper said: "The Japanese must draw a distinct line between what they really need and what is desirable for them. . . . We must secure materials and goods really necessary for Japan and the Japanese, but we should cut our desires."

On its front page, the newspaper reported that in its most recent nationwide public-opinion poll, 88 percent of the respondents expressed the belief that "things are being wasted in daily life." About 70 percent said that the Japanese people have lost their "sense of valuing things."

Even more than in the West, New Year's Day in Japan is time for stocktaking and resolutions, often of a spiritual nature. It is anybody's guess how much of this resolve will outlive the glow of the annual celebration.

John D. Biggers Dies; Ex-Head Of Libby-Owens

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 1 (AP)—Industrialist John David Biggers, 85, died at his Perryburg, Ohio, home yesterday.

Mr. Biggers was president and chief executive officer of the Libby-Owens Ford Co. from its formation in 1930 until 1953. From then until he retired in 1960, he was chairman of the board. But he continued after retirement as an active director and chairman of the board's finance committee until 1964.

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, Mr. Biggers was administrator of the U.S. Census of the Unemployed, director of production for the U.S. Office of Production Management and minister to Britain in charge of coordinating war production.

He later served 10 years as a director of the University of Toledo, and from 1957-59 was president of the Toledo Museum of Art.

William L. Day BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 1 (AP)—William L. Day, 65, a Philadelphia banker and educator, died yesterday.

Mr. Day was chairman of the Board of Trustees at the University of Pennsylvania for five years and had been a trustee since 1955. He retired in 1971 as chairman of the board of the First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co. and of its parent firm, the First Pennsylvania Corp., after serving in that position since 1955.

ed a state of national emergency and called on industry and the citizenry to conserve fuel. Despite the Arab action on Christmas Eve, promising Japan favorable treatment as a "friendly" nation, the flow of oil in coming months is expected to be well below previously planned levels. Mandatory energy consumption cutbacks—temporarily postponed after the Arab announcement—are expected to be announced about Jan. 10.

The 24 Unseen Bureaucrats Who Decide Japan's Course

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Promptly at noon every Monday and Thursday, 24 men who control the Japanese government's powerful group in Japan gather around a large dining table on the ground floor of the premier's offices.

The 24 men—deputy ministers in the Japanese government—eat quickly and then get down to deliberating and deciding matters that go far to determine national policy.

Their recommendations will be ratified the next day by Premier Kakuei Tanaka's cabinet. That will be only a formality, because the deputy ministers will have decided what will be on the agenda and will have presented it in such a way that the cabinet has no choice.

The deputy ministers, neither elected nor politically appointed, are the senior civil servants in Japan's strong and prestigious bureaucracy. In protocol, they rank with politically appointed under secretaries in Washington; in authority, they are more like the permanent under secretaries in the British government.

Scene Shifters But the deputy ministers here are seldom in the public eye. "You know the Kakuei Tanaka? Those men dressed in black aren't supposed to be seen by the audience when they set the stage," said one. "They are called kuroko-san in Japanese—and we are the kuroko-san of the Japanese government."

Throughout Japanese history those who have appeared to hold power have often had little and those who have held power were usually unseen. In the 13th century, there was an abdicated emperor, a titular emperor and a general who apparently ruled, but it was a regent who really had the power.

Today if the deputy ministers' presence is veiled, their actions are felt. By custom and by law they are the leaders of a bureaucracy that is probably the most potent element in the establishment that governs Japan. The other two are the politicians in the governing Liberal Democratic party, the senior executives of big business, the vociferous press and the conservative scholars.

The bureaucracy is powerful because it is a stable body of well educated, competitively selected, dedicated officials. They considered themselves "the servants of the emperor," a label that died after World War II, but the Confucian, elitist spirit persists and is a large part of what motivates them.

The bureaucracy initiates most of the laws rather than having them originate in parliament. When the bureaucracy wants legislation, parliament approves—or the legislators find that funds for projects in their home districts are suddenly tied up in Tokyo.

Imposing 'Guidance' The bureaucracy also has the right and the duty to impose "administrative guidance" on industry and commerce, on education and labor and on many other areas of society. Such guidance usually has the force of law or court order.

Officials exert influence on elected politicians through the deputy ministers. The connecting link through which information and recommendations are passed upward from the inner reaches of the bureaucracy—often in such a way that they can only be approved as decisions.

The deputy minister often has the upper hand because he is in office for three or four years while politically appointed ministers move in and out every year or so. The politicians rarely have time to grasp what is really going on and must rely on the deputy ministers.

As a group, the deputy ministers screen everything that goes to the cabinet. What they decide, the cabinet approves—and what they do not decide, the cabinet never sees.

Three at the Top Within the group, there are first among equals—the deputy minister of finance, Hidenori Akawa; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Shinsuke Hogen,



Kakuei Tanaka

49 Troops Die In S. Vietnam Over 24 Hours

65 Truce Violations By Reds, Saigon Says

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—South Vietnamese government and Communist forces dragged their bitter war into 1974 with a toll of 49 soldiers killed and 18 wounded in 24 hours, the Saigon high command said today.

The command spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that from noon yesterday to noon today, 65 Communist violations of the cease-fire agreement were reported. He said 39 Communists and 10 government soldiers were killed.

Five other government militiamen were wounded by 21 mortar rounds fired by Communist gunners hidden in rice paddies four miles northwest of Vi Thanh, capital city of Chuong Thien Province, about 100 miles southwest of Saigon, Mr. Hien said.

Among the incidents were the following: In Quang Nam Province, 370 miles northwest of Saigon, Communist elements assaulted a government infantry post 18 miles south of Danang. Five Communists were killed and four government soldiers were seized, with no government casualties, the command said.

Communist troops attacked a militia outpost in Binh Son district, 300 miles northeast of Saigon. The attackers were repulsed, leaving behind 11 dead. Three militiamen were killed and seven others wounded, the command said.

Communist units clashed with government militiamen in Cai Be district, about 60 miles southwest of Saigon, in the daily battle for rice. Nine Communists were killed and no government casualties were reported, the command said.

The fourth incident was reported in Kien Giang Province, along the Gulf of Thailand coast, 115 miles southwest of Saigon, when Communist elements at night engaged government militiamen in Hieu Le district. The engagement resulted in five Communist being killed and one militiaman being wounded, the command said.

Cambodians Advance PHNOM PENH, Jan. 1 (AP)—Government forces have renewed their attack on Highway 5 north of the capital and advanced a half mile up the road, capturing a Khmer Rouge strong point in a brick factory, field reports said today.

A government battalion spearheaded by armored vehicles had advanced to within 160 yards of the abandoned factory, 13 miles north of Phnom Penh, when rebel forces in and around the factory fired a barrage of anti-tank rockets. The rebels, the reports said, finally withdrew into prepared defensive positions farther up the road.

China Transfers An Influential Army General

HONG KONG, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—One of China's most powerful military figures, Gen. Zhu Shih-yu, has been transferred from a post which he has held for 16 years, Canton radio reported today.

Gen. Zhu, who in 1957 was appointed commander of the Nanjing Military Region, which includes the city of Shanghai, has become commander of the Canton Military Region.

For many years, he has been regarded as one of the most influential political figures in the army outside Peking and has been based permanently in Nanjing. He is a member of the Politburo and also served as first secretary of the Communist party in Kiangsu Province.

The radio station made no mention of the former leader of the Canton Military Region, Gen. Ting Sheng, who also served as first secretary of the Communist party of Kwangtung Province. Nor did it give any reason for the unexpected changes.

211.7 Million in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—The Census Bureau estimates that there were 211.7 million persons living in the United States at the end of 1973. This represents a 1.5 million net gain, or 0.7 percent, over the year—lower than in 1972, which saw an increase of 1.6 million.

DIAMONDS

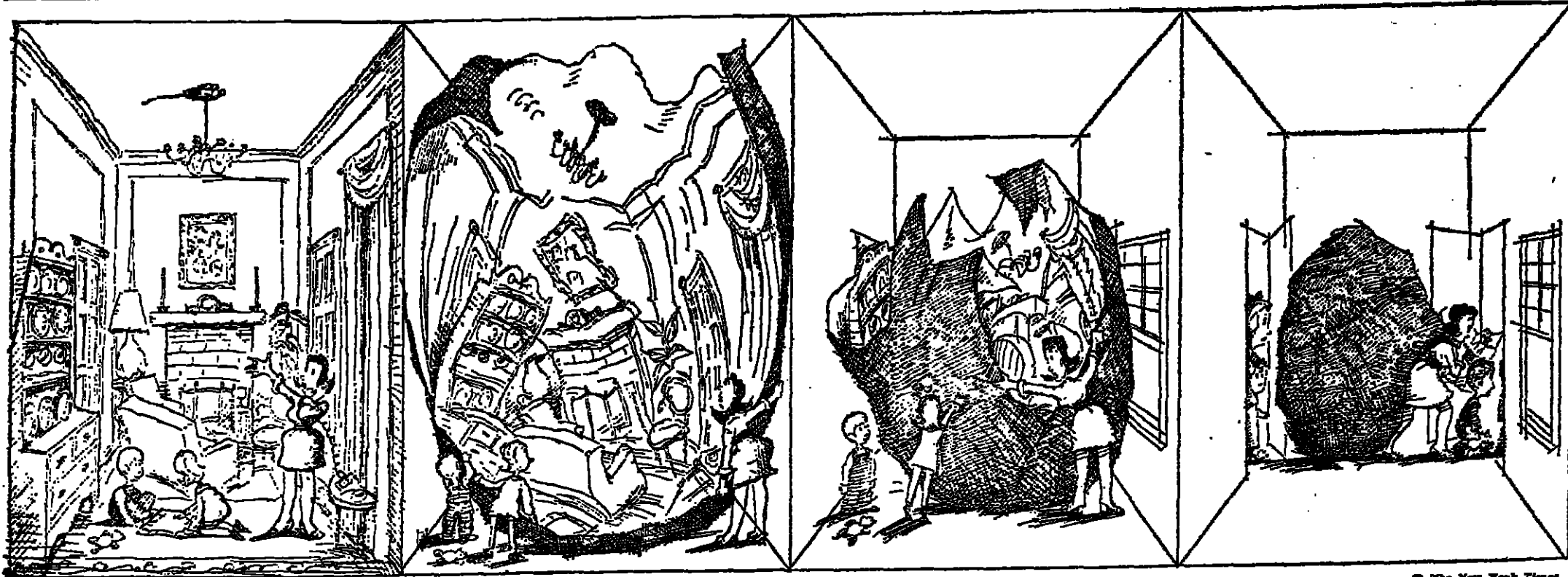
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200 Die in Bangladesh

DACCA, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—More than 200 people have died of cholera and smallpox in the Narayanganj area of Bangladesh in the last two months, the daily newspaper Sangbad reported.



In the World Where Men Move Up and Families Just Move

By Irene Backalenick

NEW YORK (NYT).—They're the perennial New Neighbor. Instant friendships. Instant homes, even instant permanence are the hallmarks of their nomadic existence as they follow their husbands from one town to another while he inches up the corporate ladder.

To these wives, moving and establishing new relations in a strange community is more than a way of life. It is practically a science.

"I have fixed up each home as though it was forever, with carpeting and drapes," said the wife of one International Business Machines Corporation executive. "I can have it looking complete within two days."

A Darien, Conn., woman who has shuffled between Europe, Canada and the United States many times, added, "When we make each move, we put down roots as though we were going to be there forever. We join the church, the garden club, and act like people who are settled and stable."

Recognition

Portable goods, the material possessions that go along with each move, take on greater significance, but under it all is the recognition that there is no permanence.

"You know it's always temporary," a woman in Greenwich, Conn., admitted. "You find yourself moving in, furnishing the house to other people's tastes because you have to sell in a few years. This is my first house without gold carpeting and gold drapes! You're careful of the woodwork and you warn the children not to mark up the walls."

For some, the impermanence

Hidden Art

COPERTINO, Italy, Jan. 1 (UPI).—A group of scholars from the Glenside Staffella Research and Study Center has discovered a cache of 15th-century art concealed in a column in the Basilica of Santa Maria ad Nives.

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and the loneliness are overwhelming.

One Stamford, Conn., woman, who moved 11 times in the first eight years of her marriage, has since separated from her husband, a Union Carbide Corporation executive.

"I was oriented to a stable family, and it was a big shock, being the wife of an aspiring executive," she said. "We were constantly moving and he was constantly traveling. I felt like a pioneer woman, trying to be mother and father to the children. The whole thing seemed so useless, with him climbing the ladder while our family went down the drain."

Broadening

Other women claim that the multimove existence is broadening and exciting, particularly if it includes overseas assignments. "It's been a fantastic experience," said one IBM wife, a veteran of nine moves. "I love meeting new people. Constant change helps you see things differently, and you grow up, you learn more with each move."

"We have friends everywhere we've lived, ourselves and our children," said a Norwalk, Conn., woman, whose husband is personnel director of a communications company. "It broadens the children's education, as far as coping with all kinds of situations. They've had to be the ones who push to be part of a group. This has been good for them."

Even with the best of attitudes, women face considerable pressures in the resettlement process. They must be able to orchestrate a move from start to finish, a major administrative job despite financial help from the company and physical help from the movers. "They must contact the schools, real estate agents, utility companies and movers, close out bank accounts, collect clothes from cleaners, sell the house, take leave of friends, supervise the packers and find new homes for numerous small pets, sometimes simultaneously nursing a sick child. Often, the entire operation is accomplished in a week—and without a husband's help."

"I went to the closing of this house alone, and I had to make decisions on building," says a young wife in White Plains, N.Y. "Even when I could reach my husband on the phone, he was just too busy. I resented it, and I would happily leave this house because it generates so much hostility to me."

New Image

In each new community a woman must rebuild her image. "No one cares that you were once a Brownie leader," husbands, deeply involved in their own work, are less affected and often are hardly aware of their new surroundings.

"One day my husband was home and I suggested he take the children to the beach," said a corporate counsel's wife. He replied, "OK, where's the beach? I imagine we had been living in Fairfield (Conn.) seven months and he didn't even know where the beach was. He just knew how to get to the parkway."

It takes a woman time to find her way around a new community, to replace stores, garages, repairmen, doctors.

"We found the doctors were booked solidly and taking no new patients," said the wife of a Xerox executive in Westport, Conn. "Even the vet said, 'No new dogs.' I really felt rejected."

ATTENTION

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By some standards, relationships are established quickly and maintained superficially.

"People who move many times don't know what real friendships are," said a Larchmont, N.Y., woman who has just moved from the West Coast. "I was absolutely grief-stricken, to be torn away from my lifetime friends and familiar surroundings. I was in shock."

According to Carl Rogers, the psychologist, corporate wives with the skills to form instant friendships may be the forerunners of tomorrow's world. He points out that in the highly mobile society of the future, the ability to make short-range, effective relationships and to relinquish them easily will be one of the requirements of psychic survival.

Frequent movers know how to make contact in a new community: they join churches, take courses, do volunteer work, get a job, use whatever avenue the community offers. Transient towns like Darien, Conn., or Ridgefield, N.J., are easiest.

If moves are exciting in the early years, they are less so as a woman grows older and as children, pets, household goods accumulate. Ultimately, a woman finds the house she has always wanted or establishes a career of her own. When the move comes, she leaves with reluctance and pain.

Children

"We bought a dream house in Los Angeles, and I thought, 'This is it, we're going to spend the rest of our lives here,'" recalled the wife of an insurance company officer. "But then the company dangled that carrot..."

Moves also grow more difficult as children reach adolescence. When one insurance company executive was promoted to corporate headquarters in New York, the two oldest children chose to remain in the Middle West. One entered college as planned; the other son decided to enter college a year earlier rather than be the "new boy" in high school. "It was a great blow to lose

both boys," their mother said bitterly. "When we left them there, I didn't think I could go, and I cursed the company and our constant moving, our bad sense of priorities, over the years."

"It's hard for our college-age daughter," a New Canaan, Conn., woman pointed out. "She comes back and doesn't know anybody. She feels nothing for this community."

With the problems generated by multiple moves, do some men turn down promotions tied to a change of address? Can a man say "no" to his superiors? Can a woman say "no" to her husband? Is it a joint decision?

'Joint' Decision

"Yes, it was a joint decision," said one woman. "His decision and his decision. Others feel that decisions are truly democratic. However, it's done, most families agree that it is unwise to refuse a company move more than once or twice ('If one says no, that is the end of the line'). Moreover, ambitious men want to

move ahead, and wives usually accept."

"If I had said that we can't move again, we would not have moved. I know that," said one woman, looking back at 14 company moves. "But I could never bring myself to say, 'This is as far as we go.' The question was: Should I sacrifice myself and my children, or should I make my life worse by living the rest of my life with a man who doesn't like what he is doing?"

For others, there is no dilemma. They insist, has given them affluence, excitement, challenge, change.

But even for the enthusiastic, rootlessness has its price: Muted feelings, protective shells, an unwillingness to make a real commitment to friends, home or community.

"You learn that nothing is permanent," said a Great Neck, N.Y., wife, "and that you shouldn't love anything, or anyone, so much that you can't part with it."

WAVERLEY ROOT

Blame the Neanderthal Man And the High-Powered Rifle

CHAMOIS was one of the favorite foods of Neanderthal man, who was partly responsible for making it difficult for modern man to eat it today. When the climate became rigorous at the start of the Fourth Ice Age, prehistoric men were obliged to shift from eating the animals which, requiring warmer weather, had moved south, to those hardy enough to stay.

The chamois, which in the two preceding periods had been the fifth most important source of meat (at first after the aurochs, the horse, the stag and the reindeer, and then after the reindeer, the horse, the stag and the ibex), was promoted to fourth place; only the reindeer, the horse and the ibex were more extensively eaten. A wary animal, the chamois, which had once lived on the plains, took refuge from its hunters in the comparatively inaccessible mountains, where it lives higher than any animal except the ibex, and never came down again.

'Wild Goat'

It might conceivably descend if man would leave it alone. There are places in Switzerland where chamois live permanently no higher than 2,000 feet, and in hard winters they move to even lower altitudes to find food in the forests.

The chamois' upward migration did not put it out of range of the ancient Greeks. The Greeks ate "wild goat," which some students think should be translated "chamois," though more of them believe it meant the mouflon (a sheep, not a goat), while others suggest that the term may have been applied indiscriminately to both.

Whether or not the Greeks ate chamois, the Hebrews did, unless the translators of the King James Bible went astray. Deuteronomy XIV, 4 and 5, reads: "These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the ox, the sheep, and the goat. The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild

goat, and the pygmy (antelope), and the wild ox, and the chamois."

Today you are unlikely to be able to taste chamois unless you shoot it yourself—or visit one of the rare regions where others are hunting it and cede their surplus to local restaurants. This means Europe, for the chamois is strictly a European animal, the only Western European antelope. (New Zealanders may dispute this, but the chamois now found wild in that country are not natives; they are all descended from the few head presented to New Zealand before World War I by the Emperor Francis-Joseph of Austria-Hungary.)

There is only one species of chamois, *Rupicapra rupicapra*, though almost every locality in which it is found has its own special variety: thus France, besides the Alpine chamois, has the Pyrenean (larger, smaller and ruddier). Today the chamois is found only in the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, the Carpathians, the Caucasus and the mountains of Eastern Turkey. The Carpathians are probably the best place to hunt it; mammals run larger there and are more plentiful, though there are still quite a few in the Alps.

Rare Enough

However, the animal is rare enough so that hunting it is strictly regulated almost everywhere, by rules likely to change from year to year, since they are usually based on the principle of maintaining what is considered the optimum population for each area. The present comparative rarity of the chamois can no longer be blamed on Neanderthal man. It is a result of the development of the high-powered rifle and the telescopic sight, which have eliminated the advantages once enjoyed by an animal whose lofty position and sharp sight enable it to spot hunters at a great distance and whose sense of smell is so acute that it can detect human odors at a distance as great as half a mile, the wind aiding.

Connoisseurs of game consider chamois one of the most subtle types of venison. The flesh is tender, and though the gamey flavor is marked, it is not too strong. One of the reasons for this is the difficult nature of the terrain on which the chamois lives.

Any chamois which reaches the table has probably been brought down at the first shot; if a chamois is only wounded, it flees upward, to heights so inaccessible that, living or dead, it is never found. A wounded deer, on the contrary, is often pursued for hours before it is finally killed; the taste of its meat is altered for the worse by the toxins of exhaustion. The chamois' flavor is not thus affected since it can rarely be pursued.

Regular Eaters

Despite the unanimous opinion of regular eaters of chamois that its flesh provides a choice morsel, the Larousse encyclopedia writes that "the meat of the chamois is mediocre." It is safe to assume that the original source of this information had tasted only the meat of older animals (the easiest to obtain, naturally, since young animals are the most agile and consequently the hardest to bring down). Chamois meat does become coarser, stronger in taste, and tougher as the animal ages.

In Italy, where chamois is still not too uncommon (there is a town named Chamois in the Valle d'Aosta at an altitude of 5,400 feet), young animals are usually spit-roasted, but older ones are elaborately marinated in strongly spiced liquids and served in chops or steaks to make them more palatable.

The chamois requires completely wild surroundings for survival, including fresh air, pure air. It is therefore threatened in our day by the new dangers of pollution. Most of the regions it inhabits are too inhospitable for industrialization to have reached them yet, but a menace is beginning to take shape. In the national park of La Vanoise, France, for instance, where some 2,000 chamois live, forest rangers have been finding animals dying from fluorine poisoning since an aluminum plant was installed on the edge of the park.

The fine soft leather known as chamois, remarkable for its suppleness and the fact that it can be washed without stiffening, was originally actually the skin of that animal. Nowadays, because of the rarity of the chamois, what is sold commercially as chamois is, at the best, deer or antelope hide but is most often the flimsy skin of split sheep's skin. There is a color called chamois, a reddish grayish-yellow. In the days of France was a monarchical, this "chamois" designated the officers who did not desire to leave their regiments in battle from time to time, the "chamois" grime to the royal court.

© 1973 by Waverley Root. This is a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food and Informal Dictionary."

'Paper Moon' Opens in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 1 (NYT).—The nostalgia for the 1930s goes on. It began with a reprise of '30s fashions and interior decoration; now it has spread to the movies. Why anyone would want to remember such a dreary, makeshift decade, darkened by an economic debacle, Hitler and the threat of world war, is puzzling. Often this perverse escapism can be detected as a dodge to glorify the happier and more distant 1920s, the two periods having become confused in recollection. However, in "Paper Moon" (at the Elysees-Linden and the Publics Maitland in English) the crummy '30s are set before us uncompromisingly as they really were, bare of romanticism.

The scene is the rural South during the Depression and, to stress the realism, radio broadcast of those gloom, lean years have been included. Bits of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's fireside chats, Flibber McGee and Molly and once popular melodies again assail the ears.

For this film, Peter Bogdanovich, an advancing director, whose "Last Picture Show" celebrated the dismantling of a frontier Texas town of the 1950s, used a scenario based on a novel by Joe David Brown. Its major premise seems to have been derived from Charlie Chaplin's "The Kid" (currently playing at several Parisian cinemas) in which, similarly, a wanderer finds himself unwittingly in charge of a small child. Affection unites the two in their mutual fight against the world.

Ryan O'Neal, the keep-smiling

hero of "Love Story," is disclosed as a cut-rate dandy, an itinerant confidence man who swindles farmers into buying Bibles and is ever ready to participate in underhand deals. Reluctantly, he promises to deliver an orphaned baby to her parent kin; the two embark on a cross-country car trip. O'Neal's daughter, Tatum, is his shrill-voiced companion in various illegal enterprises, which range from short-changing shopkeepers to bootlegging. Miss O'Neal, though she doesn't sing or tap dance, might be described as a disheveled, bitter-tempered edition of Shirley Temple in her childhood. In imitation of that memorable moppet, clad as an Okie ragamuffin, she eggs on her companion in his crooked practices with her dry, dauntless optimism and her advice. Father and daughter compose a comic team that will probably lead to sequels. Tatum has already become America's latest sweetheart.

The bleak background of the troubled '30s is almost pedantically complete with views of desolate farmsteads, cheap amusement parks, shabby motels and unappetizing lunch rooms—only the Hoovervilles have been forgotten. The script is of earlier origins, echoing in raucous tones, and sometimes in four-letter language, the message of "Pollyanna."

That courageous Russian novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn has not been worthily served by the cinema yet. His powerful account of political prisoners condemned to Soviet concentration

camps, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," emerged as a deadly monotonous movie. The screen transcription of another of his novels, "The First Circle," treating of imprisoned intellectual nonconformists, though somewhat less static, is far from satisfactory. It is due in an English version in Paris this week.

"The First Circle" was shot in Denmark under the supervision of Alexander Ford, an eminent Polish film-maker who left his homeland to settle in Israel. Ford, before his exile, held sway as a sort of Cecil B. De Mille of Poland. Among his spectacular productions was "The Teutonic Knights." Judging by this and other of his work seen abroad, he was a dedicated exponent of the heavy-handed official school of socialist realism. This blunt, bombastic approach is ill-suited to the tragedy of the isolated individual, Solzhenitsyn's abiding theme. To argue that Ford, having himself suffered at the hands of totalitarian authorities, would be the ideal interpreter of "The First Circle" is akin to arguing that Rossini's "Chatterbox" should be acted by a rooster.

The scenario is loyal to the original in matters of detail rather than in intensity. It retells the novel faithfully, but the incidents lack the necessary theatrical vitality. Suspense has been dissipated by beginning with the high-minded, Muscovite protagonist making an injudicious telephone call and then postponing his pursuit and arrest until the finish. His anxiety is pictured by inserts as the story



Ryan and Tatum O'Neal in "Paper Moon."

unfolds but it is never properly dramatized. The prison camp sequences which intervene are so crowded with dramatically exonerating bit players that the action becomes confusing. Another

defect is the dubbing of the polyglot cast into flat American voices, resulting in the impression that these Russians are acting a Clifford Odets play in Greenwich Village.

U.S. Losing Repertory Bout to British Companies

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK (NYT).—The British are coming! Not this time in redcoats but in buskins. Not this time as soldiers, but simply as actors. They are coming to Brooklyn, to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where, next Wednesday, the Royal Shakespeare Company opens in "Richard II."

The invasion is to continue throughout the early part of the year. The Royal Shakespeare is also devoting a special program to Sylvia Plath, the poet; and a couple of anthology programs starring Michael Redgrave. Then, later, at Brooklyn the Actors Company and the Young Vic. These are all formidable forces.

Britain is rich in drama repertory companies. The British National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company, its friend and foe, are unquestionably the most important theater companies in the English-speaking world. They are both classic repertory companies, but also, together with Britain's third major theater force, the Royal Court Theatre, they produce most of the important new plays being done in London today.

By chance at present we have

Michael Redgrave who will give anthology programs at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.



two American repertory companies in New York. The ambitious New Phoenix Repertory Company is now giving us Dürrenmatt's "The Visit." Faydeau's "Othello de Fer" and Philip Barry's "Holt-day." John Houseman's City Center Acting Company is providing "The Three Sisters," "The Beggar's Opera" and "Measure for Measure."

No present fair comparison can be made between classic drama American style and classic drama British style. The latter is better. In many areas of the theater—the very essential avant-garde

theater, for instance, and, of course, the dance theater—America leads the world. But in classic repertory the American record is not brilliant.

In any comparison of institutional theater in Britain and America a number of factors must be accounted for. In New York, for example, the sheer costs of production and maintenance are infinitely higher than in London. There are many reasons for this: Differing union scales are one aspect of the situation, but this is merely a reflection of differing standards

of cost, income and living. Real estate costs are no more comparable. Most of New York's theaters are built on the super-valuable land of midtown Manhattan. There is not a theater, in one real estate expert's opinion, where it would not be more profitable to demolish it and erect an office building on its site.

Actors here are very often faced with a decision either to stay in New York and work for the theater, the scope and the commercials, or go to California, where the more accessible money is. In London, everything for the actor is in London. Everything outside is on location. The advantages for the actor are enormous.

There may be other difficulties in obtaining for New York the kind of classic companies that now seem to be pouring into Brooklyn. There is also the traditional New York sin—this is a sin endemic to the city rather than the country—of audiences demanding only the new in the theater.

A director of a theater the other day pointed out: "The music we listen to is not all new nor are the pictures we look at, or even the books we read. The

past must have a place in our present, even though the present must find a place in our past."

Money, attitude, actors, audiences, unions—to some these seem a procession of depressants. To others they seem to be a challenge.

America and New York need the best classic repertory in the world. People like those at the New Phoenix are optimistic. Many other theater authorities think such repertory can be achieved.

Certainly, in everyone's opinion, the classic theater needs new places and possibly new leaders. The classic theater does not have a home in New York City. It would be ironic if it found one at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and if that home were occupied by a regular sequence of British companies. This in many ways would be convenient.

But there are many New Yorkers who believe in principles of the American classic theater and would like to see it permanently and happily in its own New York home. Most would like to see the challenge of a British theater alive and exultant in Brooklyn. But many do want their own classic theater happily ensconced somewhere in the five boroughs.

هكذا من النجيب

Economic Analysis

Mideast Rivalries Push Oil Prices

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Political pressures and intrigues, economic considerations and a tremendous amount of jockeying for power were behind the strategy of the oil states in easing their production cutbacks while more than doubling their prices.

A recapitulation of events after a series of interviews by The New York Times correspondents in Paris and Beirut shows two principal forces at work.

One force is the Shah of Iran, who, in a spectacular bid for power, pushed oil prices to the upper limits of credibility and unleashed what one French economist has called "the financial atomic bomb."

The second force is King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, whose sparsely populated country has a third of the world's known oil reserves, and his alliance with President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt—the alliance that prepared the way for the fourth Arab-Israeli war, which broke out on Oct. 6.

Why did King Faisal relent and permit the relaxation of restrictions on supply—especially since his country now stands to receive far more money than it can reasonably spend?

The reasons involve not only internal Mideast politics but the relationships of the Mideast countries with the United States. Saudi Arabia needs the United States, where it buys military equipment and in which it has an ally in combating Communism in the Arab world.

The cutbacks were having their effects on the West and threatening to create industrial havoc. The possibility of a backlash by the consumer nations, diplomatic sources reported in Beirut, could not be ignored.

Arab ambassadors were reported to be impressed by the adverse effects of the cutbacks on the economies of those countries and recommended that the restrictions be eased. The oil ministers then announced that the decrease in output, as of January, would be kept at 15 percent, compared to the levels that existed before the war. The cutbacks in December had already risen to 25 percent.

Arab oil sources in Beirut report, however, that in fact the total December output averaged only 22 percent, and will thus drop to 15 percent this month. So on the one side there was

the fear of pushing just too far, and on the other there was the relationship with the United States.

In addition, inter-Arab differences and non-Arab competition were to be taken into account.

While the embargo was having its effects, it was also leaking. In fact, the psychological shock to the consumer countries was probably more important than the actual shortages. To date, Europe still has plentiful supplies.

Japan, as the biggest importer, stood to be hurt first and worst.

What was happening was that non-Arab oil was moving in ever larger quantities.

On the Arab side, the biggest leak was Iraq. A large producer, Iraq has actually been increasing output. It needs the money and wants capital investment from the West. The radical leaders in Baghdad are also fundamentally hostile to King Faisal's feudal regime.

The second biggest leak was Libya, whose oil is even reported to be flowing to the United States through Caribbean refineries.

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi turned maverick because of the alliance that President Sadat made with King Faisal. Col. Qadhafi had been refused in his efforts to form a union with Egypt. These breaks in the Arab front were an embarrassment to King Faisal.

Algeria also reportedly played a role in the Arab strategy. Like Iraq, Algeria is a populous country with ambitious and badly needed development programs.

U.S. Unwittingly Stimulates Europe's Nuclear Fuel Goal

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1 (AP-DP).—A deadline that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission set for the world to meet at midnight last night.

In a piece of nuclear bluff that has been resented abroad as an ultimatum, criticized by U.S. diplomats and businessmen as "hanging the AEC's head," the commission said that anyone failing to meet its terms by the end of the year would be "quite savage."

They seem to proceed from a questionable view of the AEC's market power in the burgeoning industry of uranium enrichment.

Last summer, it was calculated

that by 1985 the non-Communist world would be buying \$2 billion of enriched uranium a year. Since then, the global oil crisis has speeded up plans to build atomic powerhouses so that nuclear fuel could well be needed by the end of this decade.

At that time, the United States could be stuck with an obsolete enrichment technology and confronted with vigorous competition from two rival European plants. All the AEC has done by trying to dictate tough terms for the supply of fuel over the next 18 years is stimulate the competition.

By the time the nuclear stations that were hurriedly planned in recent months come into operation, there will be four sources of enriched uranium. One is the AEC gaseous diffusion plant, which currently is being expanded to a capacity of 25,000 tons a year in 1978, from 10,000 tons today.

In 1979, a European gaseous diffusion plant, with a capacity of 9,000 tons a year, will be switched on. It is to be built by Eurodif, which groups France, Italy, Sweden, Spain and Belgium.

Using a totally different technology, called ultra centrifugation, the British, West Germany and Dutch will be refining 3,000 tons a year by 1980, and 10,000 tons by 1985. Finally, the Soviet Union, which already has contracted to supply nuclear fuel to West Germany and France, is offering to help Europe if its enrichment plants are delayed.

Meanwhile, somewhere around 1976, the AEC will have taken a decision to build a new enrichment plant to go on stream by 1983. Officially, it is still an open question whether that plant will use gaseous diffusion or ultra centrifugation. Both techniques enrich natural uranium by increasing the proportion of the lighter U-235 isotope and separating the heavier U-238 isotope. The first does so by pushing a uranium gas through a porous barrier that lets the lighter isotope pass more easily. The other method spins the gas in thousands of tiny centrifuges, so that the heavier isotope is thrown to the periphery.

It uses one-tenth as much electricity, which is a consideration at today's higher prices. It can be used in liquid form, whereas a diffusion plant must be immense and costly. That means centrifugation is more flexible economically and more secure militarily.

The European pioneers in this field, who plan to build a 400-ton plant in 1974, are grounded in uranium. Shareholders include the atomic energy authorities of Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands along with Paratronics Hoechst, Kellogg, Philips Lamp and Shell.

Says a utility manager in Brussels, "We would have been willing to pay even a higher price if we could commit ourselves for a shorter period. A four-year lead time would have been more reasonable than eight years. But the AEC offered us no options. So we wouldn't sign up."

That, and a wish to avoid dependence on the United States, explains the rapid progress of the Eurodif project. The partners met in Paris Dec. 30 and agreed to raise \$250 million for a plant that probably will be located near Pierrelatte, the existing French diffusion facility.

Uroco's progress will be somewhat more cautious, as he has a radically new technique.

Auto Industry, Flywheel of Economy, Suffering

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Car-less Sundays and a call by parliament for early gasoline rationing are painfully causing Italians to reappraise the role of the auto industry as the flywheel of this nation's economy.

Auto making here essentially means Fiat. The Turin-based concern, which produced 1.7 million cars in 1972, was close to reaching the goal of building two million cars a year when the Arab oil-producing countries began reducing supplies to Europe.

During the last two months, sales have slumped 40 to 60 percent at home depending on the size of the models and 40 percent on the export markets.

Now, there is gloom in Turin, and the central government here is not cheerful either, because what is bad for Fiat certainly is not good for Italy.

Fiat is the largest privately owned enterprise in Italy, employing nearly 200,000. Estimates that number make a living in plants that depend on Fiat as contractors or indirectly.

Almost one Italian in four now owns a car. One out of every 10 wage earners in some way derives his livelihood from the automobile, which means Fiat must be the lifeblood of the country.

The auto industry, Fiat above all, is identified with the "Italian miracle," now half forgotten, of the early 1960s when this nation crushed the club of the world's industrial nations. In the space of a few years, Italy changed from rural to urban patterns of life, and the automobile—and Fiat—loomed large in that startling transformation.

Some Fiat units have reduced their production schedules and the entire corporation is observing an extraordinary Christmas vacation.

Fiat also has stopped hiring for an indefinite period, which is expected to reduce its labor force by 10,000 through normal attrition during the next year.

Fiat is at present the target of many criticisms. For economists, sociologists and labor leaders—for its alleged influence on government decisions favoring the auto industry since World War II. In particular, it is accused of sharing responsibility with planning authorities for the rickety state of public transportation throughout the country.

The fuel emergency has spurred Fiat to beef up its new products planning team. Fiat executives now say that the combine is considering expanding its non-auto-motive activities to include railroad cars, buses, hospital equipment and prefabricated houses.

Using a totally different technology, called ultra centrifugation, the British, West Germany and Dutch will be refining 3,000 tons a year by 1980, and 10,000 tons by 1985. Finally, the Soviet Union, which already has contracted to supply nuclear fuel to West Germany and France, is offering to help Europe if its enrichment plants are delayed.

Meanwhile, somewhere around 1976, the AEC will have taken a decision to build a new enrichment plant to go on stream by 1983. Officially, it is still an open question whether that plant will use gaseous diffusion or ultra centrifugation. Both techniques enrich natural uranium by increasing the proportion of the lighter U-235 isotope and separating the heavier U-238 isotope. The first does so by pushing a uranium gas through a porous barrier that lets the lighter isotope pass more easily. The other method spins the gas in thousands of tiny centrifuges, so that the heavier isotope is thrown to the periphery.

It uses one-tenth as much electricity, which is a consideration at today's higher prices. It can be used in liquid form, whereas a diffusion plant must be immense and costly. That means centrifugation is more flexible economically and more secure militarily.

The European pioneers in this field, who plan to build a 400-ton plant in 1974, are grounded in uranium. Shareholders include the atomic energy authorities of Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands along with Paratronics Hoechst, Kellogg, Philips Lamp and Shell.

Says a utility manager in Brussels, "We would have been willing to pay even a higher price if we could commit ourselves for a shorter period. A four-year lead time would have been more reasonable than eight years. But the AEC offered us no options. So we wouldn't sign up."

That, and a wish to avoid dependence on the United States, explains the rapid progress of the Eurodif project. The partners met in Paris Dec. 30 and agreed to raise \$250 million for a plant that probably will be located near Pierrelatte, the existing French diffusion facility.

Uroco's progress will be somewhat more cautious, as he has a radically new technique.



Big 3 in U.S. Boosting Output of Compacts

By David C. Smith

DETROIT, Jan. 1 (WP).—No other industry is caught more squarely in the uncertainty surrounding the energy situation than the auto industry.

"Anybody who isn't perplexed by what's happening is definitely nuts," a Chrysler Corp. executive says. Adds another vice-president: "I think we're in the worst position right now because people don't know whether they'll be getting 10 gallons a week or what. Once they know for sure what the rules are going to be, I think things will improve."

"We don't think the fuel shortage will last until the middle of the year—or past the first quarter. Our economists think that if the Arab boycott ends fairly quickly, this energy scare will be only temporary. But we're in trouble at least through February. We're going to run into small-car shortages," says a top ranking auto analyst.

The biggest and most urgent problem facing the automakers is that of increasing their production of small, more economical cars while reducing swollen inventories, now running double the normal level, of sluggish-selling larger cars.

To bring stockpiles in line with demand, GM, Ford and Chrysler have curtailed production during the past few weeks, extended the traditional year-end holidays and in some cases will remain closed early this month.

Several of the extended plant closings are linked to switching production from larger to smaller cars.

As 1973 came to a close, U.S.-built small cars were taking their largest slice ever of the market—32 percent. Adding a 15 percent-plus share for imports, small cars accounted for nearly half the total 1973 market.

Ford and Chrysler now have, or soon will, 50 percent of their production in small cars. GM has only one-fourth of its output in small cars, but that soon will rise sharply. American Motors

already has 70 percent of its output in small cars and is selling everything it can produce.

Most observers had anticipated that imports would suffer in 1974, but that thinking now has changed. In a generally shrinking total market, imports, despite their higher prices due to the dollar devaluations, now are seen snatching 1.8 million sales in 1974 against 1.7 million in 1973 thanks to their miserly fuel consumption.

Things are considerably less rosy for domestic producers. GM, which in August had forecast a modest 6 percent drop in 1974 car and truck sales, now estimates the decline could run between 8 and 12 percent.

The trouble with forecasts is that no one really has a grasp on the situation. Besides the direct effects of the fuel shortage and threat of rationing, there are other uncertainties to contend with.

Auto manufacturing in itself consumes huge amounts of energy. Now the manufacturers have no assurance that key plants will have enough fuel to keep operating. Moreover, the industry relies heavily on outside suppliers who are in the same boat. And a shutdown of a supplier could shut a string of auto plants dependent on those items.

There is also the industry's increasing reliance on plastic parts nearly all of which are produced from petrochemicals. Many plastics used in cars already are in short supply and the outlook is not encouraging.

On the brighter side, the auto boom in 1973—the industry's best-ever year—saw shortages of a large number of items which cramped production and raised havoc with schedules and prices. With the anticipated fall in sales, these shortages should ease considerably.

Another plus from the industry's standpoint is the Cost of Living Council's decision to practically eliminate the price lid on cars. The automakers increased prices last month averaging from \$110 to \$180, with small cars bumping the most to offset profits wiped out by declining sales of the more profitable larger cars.

Survey Sees A Recession For U.S. in '74

Consumer Study Finds Pessimism Widespread

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 1 (AP).—The combination of consumer pessimism and the energy crisis "suggests that the onset of a general recession is imminent," according to a prestigious research group.

The Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan said a steep slide in consumer confidence early in 1973 slackened off in the period from early September to early November. But it said attitudes remain very unfavorable.

"A significant slowdown in consumer spending, a substantial fall-off in two key consumer industries—housing and cars—and therefore probably a recession were indicated by surveys conducted early this year before the fuel crisis became a problem," the researchers said.

"The results of the most recent survey, in conjunction with the deepening fuel crisis, suggest that the onset of a general recession is imminent. Auto sales will be particularly hard hit," they said.

The report, written by survey founder George Katona and director Jay Schmiedeknecht, is widely considered a key indicator of the nation's economic outlook.

The survey was based on hour-long personal interviews with a nationwide representative sample of 1,440 persons between Oct. 16 and Nov. 20, the university said.

Some 48 percent said the next 12 months would be a bad time to buy a car, with only 25 percent saying the reverse.

In the period in which the survey was conducted, researchers found "expectations about business conditions and about the economy remained quite pessimistic and showed little improvement."

The researchers said continuing reports of personal income increases suggested the recession could be relatively mild.

"On the other hand," they said, "the pervasive lack of confidence in the government and in its economic policy, together with the widespread opinion that the inflation problem will not be easily solved, has led to great pessimism about the long-run outlook for the economy."

"These attitudes, which are not easily turned around, have a powerful impact on housing as well as other major spending decisions and the incurrence of installment debt."

The survey also noted that the industry's increasing reliance on plastic parts nearly all of which are produced from petrochemicals. Many plastics used in cars already are in short supply and the outlook is not encouraging.

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Jan. 1, 1974

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Notre Dame Edges Alabama, 24-23, to Gain Title

Wright, a 16th-round draft pick in 1971 from the University of Minnesota, replaced Karl Raluke when Kassulke, a regular for a decade, was paralyzed in a motorcycle accident shortly after training camp opened. Wright became a starter at safety.

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of Miami. In the first round, never took Armstrong as the selection. Now, England

available in the draft. Otis Armstrong from Purdue, Sam Birmingham of Southern California and Foreman of the University of Miami. In the first round, over took Armstrong as the top selection. New England

Addeo, Buffalo	433	217	1,083	29.3
Aravich, Adlania	383	221	991	28.3
Addeo, Allasia	398	286	996	28.9
Addeo, Phoenix	411	180	1,011	26.6
Adrich, L.A.	388	335	1,011	25.9
Addeo, Portland	388	160	888	25.3
Addeo, Milw.	418	122	958	23.2
Adjanovich, Romst.	388	185	921	24.2
Adwood, Seattle	293	222	1,008	23.4

s Board of Coaches major-
lege ratings with number of
st-place votes and won-lost

Notre Dame (7-0)	207
Maryland (6-1)	187
North Carolina (7-0)	183
North Carolina St. (5-1)	170

Alabama (8-1)	34
Long Beach St. (9-1)	23
Vanderbilt (8-0)	24
Providence (8-2)	33

